THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is published every morning at No. 30 Anns patricet. New-York, and delivered to City Subscribers for ONE CENT per copy. Mail Subscribers, \$4 per annum in advance, and the paper into case continued beyond the time for which i is paid. Subscriptions taken for Six Months. Terms of Advertising ... For each Advertisement of

TEN lines or less (over six), first Insertion... 50cts Marriages, Religious and Fumeral Notices, not exceed

ting five lines, 25 cents.

(G) Advertisements when ordered to to be continued the inside after the first insertion will be subject to the same charge as on their first appearance—payable in all cases in advance.

(G)— The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper for the Country, is published every Saturday morn ag, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

WANTS.

WANTED-Employment as a NURSE by one who has had experience in the business, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Inquire at No. 133 Allen street.

WANTED-Simations for good Scotch, American Rad English nurses, seamstresses, Irish Protestant and colored cooks, chamber maids and housemaids. Apply at 456 Broadway. d23 1m

WANTED-At 50 East Broadway, families sup-VV plied with the best of help and no charge. American, English and Irish girls, with the best of references from last places, are waiting for situations. d30 lm WANTED - The Notes of the following Backs, for which the highest price will be given

Commercial, Oswego; Do. Buffalo; Bank of Buffalo; Clinton County, Plattsburgh; States Island, Bank; James Bank : Allegany County ; St. Lawrence ; Towanda, Pa.; Farmers' & Mechanies', New-Brunswick;

Bennington, Vt Also all of the Red Money that is near the Comptrol-F. J. JAMES. ler's rater, by 60 Wall-street 127 tf COLORED young Woman well recommended.

A wants a situation as a Chambermaid, or to travel. Apply at Hutson's Office, 5604 Pearl st. j28 3t ANY INDUSTRIBUS PERSON having A from \$101 to \$200 to loan or invest, and wishing to learn a light, profitable mechanical business at the same

time, can hear of a good chance by addressing N. W.,

New York Post Office-sign with real name and residence j28 lt amediately. DOARDING-A gentleman and his wife, or two D single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at No. 46 Fulton street. Also, two or three persons can be accommodated with dinner.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND ROOMS can be had by Ladies and Gentlemen, in a deligatful house, a stone's throw from Broadway. Apply at 112 Mercer-street, near the corner of Prince. BOARD-At 69 Beekman-street, a respectable hours and cheap enough. d29 1m.

DOARD AND ROOMS may be obtained in a pri-POARSING REDUCES .- The subscriber D having fitted up the large and commodious house, at the corner of Howard and Elm-streets, only one block from Broadway, where gentlemen can have good board and pleasant rooms at \$2.50 per week. Also gentlemen and their wives on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 9 Howard-street, entrance in Elm. d29 lim

WANTED to lease, from the 1st of May next, a convenient two story Dwelling-House, pleasantly located; also a good-sized Work-Shop, well lighted and a good cistern on the premists, in the upper part of this city. Address Tenant at the Sun Office, stating rent, location and description of promises. eation and description of premises.

TO LET -A comfortable two story House, containing four rooms and a garret, with a large yard, situated on the east side of the 10th Avenue, between 18th and 19th streets. Rent \$140 a year, payable quarterly inadvance. Apply at 32 Laight-street.

WANTED .- A Farm of about 75 acres, in WANTED .- A Farm of about 75 seres, in New Jersey, in exchange for a House and two Lots, worth about \$2000, up town, and the balance will be paid in cash. Good land and in the vicinity of a Railroad is desired. Building not regarded if the soil is good. Apply at the Land Office of BUTLER & BENSON, No. 1 Ann

TO F. E.T.—The three story house No. 80, 3rd aronus. The basement is level with the street it; is replete with every convenience: marble maxtles in the two principal stories, and the postries finished with drawers, shelves, &c. To a good tenant it will be let low, given immediately. Apply to

JAMES T. M. BLEAKLEY,

Gro Hudson S and privilege given for one or more years. Possession

242 Hudson st.

MARGAIN .- Eight valuable Lots. 25 by 123. on Clinton and 4 on Washington Avenues, Brooklyn; section 56, next but one to the Bedford Road, commanding a perfect view of Brooklyn and this City—one of the most desirable building spots on the Island, will be sold at auction 1st February, unless previously sold at private sale. Address note to " 493 Park Post Office."

WANTED TO PURCHASE-A 2 story Brick House, modern built, on a full-sized lot, and in a genteel neighborhood, within five or ten minutes walk of the Fulton Ferry, in the city of Brooklyn. Any person having a property of this descrip-tion, eligibly situated, which can be offered on easy terms. will please address " New World," 30 Ann-street, stating

particulars. House, with the lot in fee, in Ninth street, between University Place and the 5th Avenue, now occupied by Mr. C. W. How.

Also, four of the new Houses in the block now building

in University Place, extending from 8th to 9th streets. They will be ready for occupation on the first of May next, and are offered on very moderate terms. Apply to J. GREEN PEARSON, 29 Merchants' Exchange

Hanover-street. TO A.ET-2 fine lofts to let cheap in store 130 Water-street Inquire of the occupant.

WASSENGTON BRALL, HARLEM-FOR SALE OR LEASE for one or more years, that desirable Hotel, now occupied by Andrew Home, situated on Third Avenue. The premises consists of a large double House, two stories and attic; small bouse in the rear, Ice House, and also extensive stables and sheds, containing in all about eight lots of ground; well calculated for country and city custom, being on the 'principal avenue and about seven miles from the City Hall. Apply to William V. Brady, 51 William street.

TREE SURSCRIBER will offer for sale at public auction on Thursday, the 10th of February next, by Wm. H. Franklin, the two fire proof stores, belonging to John C. Johnson, running through from Pearl to Water-streets, about 75 feet west of Cocuties Ship. No. 62 Pearl street, 28 feet 6 inches front, and rear by

66 feet deep, more or less, four stories, and built in the most substantial manner.

No. 46 Water street, 29 feet 4 inches front, and rear by

at feet deep, four stories, granite front and well built. A map can be seen at the nuction room. Also, at private sale, the three story, attic brick house,

situated in Strong Place, South Brooklyn, near the new Episcopal Church, owned and occupied as above. The use is 25 feet front and 50 feet in depth, with a two story, basement, tea-room building in the rear. It is finished, broughout in modern style, has convenient cellar, ice-house, well and bathing-room, as well as all the modern improvements and conveniences. The premises consisting of a house, garden and stable, occupy four lots of ground, 100 feet front by 110 foet deep. The location can not be

A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply for farther particulars at No. 1 Front-street, or to the subscriber at 31 Nas:au street. [j26 lw*] AUGUSTUS H. JOHNSON.

TO THOSE who desire the quiet and de-lights of a country life.—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM -- For sale (or exchange for improved city property) cheap, and on accommodating terms, a beautiful place of about 70 acres, at Clintonville. Essex county, N. J.-a pleasant, healthy and improving section of country, 4 miles from Newark, same from Elizabethtown, and 13 from New York, which may be reached in from an hour to an hour and a half. The mansion houseand kitchen adjoining are of two stories, containing 11 rooms, smoke room, noble cellars and garrets, &c. Flower and kitchen gardons with organiental fences. Also, barn, Low house, carriage house, &c. all in excellent order. A brook, pond, wells, springs, &z. on the place, which also abounds in fruit. The soil is excellent for the raising of

grass, as well as other produce.

Churches, schools, post office, (daily maile,) stores, &c.

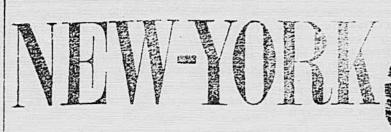
This place is new offered at a price less than the cost of the buildings and improvements, and would be divided to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. If not

Also, for sale or exchange, a place of 250 acres, on which is a frame house, on the St. Joseph River, near the village of Bristol, Indians. Inquire at No. 130 Nassau st. opposite Clinton Hall.

HARCAINE! BARCAINS!—For sale or exchange, 40 tracts of handsome Land, con taining 125 acres each, soil of a superior quality, watered with fine streams, and covered with fine timber such as white oak, hickory, beach, walnut, maple and sycamore. The soil is adapted to wheat, rye, corn, oats cotton tobacco, sweet and Irish potatoes. lands will be sold at reduced prices, and on terms to suit, or they will be exchanged for almost any kind o merchandize. For maps, diagrams and particulars, apply to SMITH & WHITMORE, 16 John st. up stairs. ul ti

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPER-TY FOR SALE—That very valuable and productive property Numbers 291, 293 and 295 Broadway, next to the corner of Reede street, containing about 60 feet front by 100 feet in depth. For terms, &c. apply to J. Green Pearson, 29 Merchents'

sale and retail, or carefully applied, by WM. WATSON. Chemist and Pharmaceutist, Apothecaries' Hall, Catha-



BY GREELEY & McELRATH.



VOL. I.

INSURANCE.

THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.pany continues to make insurance against loss or samage by fire, and inland navigation.

DIRECTORS: Rensselser Havens, William Couch, Najak Taylor, B. L. Woolley,
Cornelius W. Lawrence Micah Baldwin,
J. Phillips Phoenix, Nathaniel Weed, J. Phillips Phoenix, John Morrison, Fanning C. Tucker, Meigs D. Benjamin, Joseph B. Varnum. David Lee, Caleb O. Halsted, John Rankin. John D. Wolfe, William W. Todd, Ferdinand Suvdam

Henry G. Thompson, R. HAVENS, President. LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPA-NY, Office No. 47 Wall st. corner of Hanover st.—This Company continues to insure against loss or damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods. Wares or Merchandize generally; also on Vessels and Cargoes, against loss or or damage by inland navigation, on as favorable terms as DIRECTORS.

Thomas W. Thorne, David Rogers, M. D. John Morss, Thos. T. Woodruff, B. R. Robson, M. D. John C. Merritt, John R. Davison, Joseph Drake, Francis P. Sage, John H. Lee, Moses Tucker, Caleb C. Tunis. Thomson Price, James R. Whiting. Auson Baker, William Stebbins, Joseph Allen, Martin Hoffman; Samuel Underhill, Elisha Riggs.
THOMAS W. THORNE, President.

GEORGE T. Horr, Secretary. MUTUAL INSURANCE.—On Dwelling Houses and Furniture only, profits returned to the Assured.—THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL IN-

the Assured.—THE HOUSEHOLDERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 45 Merchants' Exchange,
corner of William and Wall-streets. The attention of House
holders is respectfully requested to the annexed plan for
separating the insurance of Dwelling Houses and Furniture, from that of Stores and Merchandise.

It is well known that almost all the losses incurred in the
business of insurance, are the result of the burning of valuable stores and costly goods.

This increases the expense of insurance to the householder, and may possibly deprive him of the very security for
which he pays his premium, as was the case in the great fire
of 1835, when the whole capitals of so many insurance companies were totally lost by the destruction of this kind of
property; and many dwellings left for a time wholly unprotected by insurance. ofected by insurance.

Another feature recommended to your attention, is the

livision of the profits among those who are insured by this The cash payments or premiums form a fund, which, after paying expenses and losses, is represented by scrip, and is issued to the assured in proportion to the amount of their insurance, which is thus obtained at cost; and should the business of the Company at all realize the expectations of the directors, the expenses of insurance upon dwelling houses and furniture will be diminished by more than one

half of the present rates, by reason of the return of the earned Premiums.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Plate, Family Stores, Libraries, Pictures, Statuary, Cabinets of Minerals and other objects, Anatomical Collections, and all Household Property, ordinarily kept in dwelling houses. Every person insuring with this Company is entitled to one vote for each hundred dollars insured.

The rates of insurance and all other particulars may be brained on application at the office of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

Ollian C. Verplanck,
Robert Henry Ludlow,
William H. Harison,
Daniel Seymour,
Variable Combreling,
Stephen Cambreling, William H. Harison,
Daniel Seymour,
Frederic Deperster.
A. R. RODGERS, President.
D. C. TAYLOR, Secretary,
W. H. HARISON, Counsel.
JAMES WEBB, Surveyor.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

THE cheapest and best selection of DRY GOODS in this city can be found at E. H. KENT'S, 247 Centrestreet, between Grand and Broome streets. His presen stock consists of plain, plaid, figured and chene pattern Mousselin de Laines, at all prices, for 2s, 2s Gd, 3s, 3s Gd, 4s, 5s, &c. per yard. Broche Shawls, of all cotors, qualities and patterns, for 16s, 18s, 20s, 22s, 24s, &c. up to superior for \$8, \$9 and \$10. a large quantity of white, red, yellow and green Plannels, for 1s 6d, 1s 9d, 2s, 2s 6d, 3s, &c.; French, English and American Prints, for 4d, 6d, j14 theod. C. F. HOBE, Patents 8d, 2d, 10d, &c. up to the latest designs of French Prints. for 2s 6d per yard, together with a full assortment of Clothe, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Linen Damask, Towelings, Cambrics, Jacenets, Crossbard, Swiss, Book, and Mull Muslins, Giaghams, Table Cloths, Covers, &c. Sold at prices to suit the times,

at No. 247 Centre-street.

E. H. KENT.

P. S.—All kinds of Hosiery and Gloves, of all quantities. N. B .- Ladies and gentlemen buying Gloves here will be allowed to try them on.

Try me once and I know you will call again.

\$9 PER CRAALDRON.—Wallsond Coal, large size and of a superior quality for family use, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WARD & BROWNE. corner of Laight and Washington st. \$9 PER CHALDRON.—Walls End Coal, suitable for family use, being of handsome size and first quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WARD & EROWNE,

corner Laight and Washington-streets. COAL, AFLOAT AT S7 50 PER CHALD-RON Sheat arrived per British bark Sirion, a very superior lot of Sidney Coal, newly mined and screened at the mines when shipped. Purchasers are invited to look

at the same on board the vessel, foot of Franklin st. N. R., now discharging, in lots to suit purchasers at the above low price. Apply on board, or to

j35 5t' J. R. CLARK. 44 Water-st.

COAL! COAL!!—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Peach Orchard Red Ash, Broken and Screened in the

Yard, delivered cartage free, to close a consignment, at the following prices, viz: the following prices, viz: \$7.50
Large Nut. \$7.50
Broken and Egg. 8.00
Lehigh, any size 7.50 Lenigh, any size Liverpool. 9 50 N. B. Blacksmiths' Coal \$8 50.

Yard 504 Washington street, near Spring. d25 3m* T. B. GUERNZEY & CO. DEACH ORCHARD NUT COAL AT LACKAWANNA PRICES.—Real Peach Orchard, Red Ash, large Nut Coal, doubly screened and delivered

COAL, COAL.—The very best quality Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal, for tamily use, well screened

and delivered in any part of the city at the yard corner of

Stove 7 50 js 15tr JAS, FERGUSON. GROCERS' PICKLES! GROCERS' PICKLES

SUPERIOR quality of Grocers' Pickles in any quantity, for sale by

JOHN BROACH, 20 Fulton st.

TO CABINET MAKERS. 6 and 64 in, welded head BED SCREWS,

SOFA SPRINGS, CHAIR WEBBING, &c. Just received and for sale by M. R. WHITNEY & CO. Importers of Hardware, 163 Chatham square, near James st.

DAPER MANUFACTURERS' AND COM-MISSION WAREHOUSE, No. 31 Liberty-street.— Printing, Lithographic, and Colored Papers in all their varieties, made to order of any quality from common News, to the finest Book paper made in the country, at the fair market prices, from the very superior mills of Messrs. A C. and W. Curtis, Boston, and W. & M. Curtis, Bellville N. J. and from soveral other manufacturers, having the bes hinery. All orders thankfully received and promputed. *976m EDWARD CURTIS, Agen

KING'S CELEBRATED CHAIRS.—
All kinds for ease and comfort, such as Rocking,
Recumbent, Revolving, &c. The first premium at the two last Fairs has been awarded King's Chairs. are warranted to be far superior to any in this city or elsewhere.

M. W. KING. Patentee, d14 tf 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sta

JOHN WARWICK, Sweep Smelter and Refiner in general, No. 17 John-street, New-York. Purchaser of Jeweler's and Silversmith's Polishings. Pumicings, Lemells, Parting Bars, Coarse Silver Bars Lace, Gilt and plated Metals, Bookbinder's Rags, &c. &c

PARINA COLOGNE WATER, GENU I INE.—This justly admired perfume, which has so long been esteemed as the most delightful and fragran, among all the varieties of Cologne Water, has just been received, and will be kept constantly for sale, by the box or single bottle, at

A. B. SANDS & CO'S. Drug and Chemical Store, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-street

EECHES! LEECHES! LEECHES! La -10,000 very fine, healthy German and Swedish Leeches just received and fer sale very reasonable, wholeNEW-YORK SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1842.

TIMBER FOR THE U.S. DRY DOCK AT BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received at the effice of the Navy Agent, New-York, until the 1st day of April for furnishing at the U. S. Navy Yard, Brooklyn, the following Timber Plank for the foundations of the

4,900 Spruce Piles, of length varying 24 to 32 feet, to average not less than 28 feet, and to be not less than 11 and to average at least 12 inches in diameter 4 feet from the butt exclusive of the bark.

13,000 lineal feet White Pine Timber, 1 foot square, for floor timbers.

13,000 lineal feet White Pine do, I feet by I foot 3 inches square, for floor timbers. 241,500 feet, board measure, of 3 such White Pine Plank,

for flooring. 75,900 feet, board measure, of 5 inch Yellow Pine Plank, for sheet piling. All the above Timber and Plank to be of perfectly sound

and durable quality.

The Spruce Piles to be as straight as can be procured, and in all respects prepared for sharpening and driving. The White Pine Timber to be free from shakes and large knots-to be sawed straight and square edged to the dimensions above given, and of the following lengths, viz: one half of each lot to be in sticks 22, 25, 28 and 31 feet long. The remaining half of each lot in sticks 34, 37, 40, and 43 feet long, the number of lineal feet of each length to be nearly the same.

The White Pine Plank to be entirely free from large knots, square edg-d, in lengths of 21, 24, 27, 30, 33 or 36 feet, to average not less than 27 feet, and in widths from 10 to 15, to average not less than 12.

The Yellow Pine Plank to be straightened and square edged, suitable for driving as sheet piling, in lengths of 13 or 26 feet, and in width from 10 to 15 incher, to average not less than 12 inches. All the above Timber and Plank to be delivered on such

wharf or wharves within the Navy Yard as may be resignated by the Engineer of the Dry Dock, subject to the inspection and approval of such person as he may select. The Piles to be delivered in such quantities and at such times between the 1st day of July and the 15th day of

The White Pins Timber to be delivered between the 1st day of September and 31st day of October, and The White and Yellow Pine Plank between the 1st Oc-

tober and 30th November. The proposals will state the price per stick for the Piles per cubic foot for the White Pine Timber, and per foot, board measure, for the 3 and 5 inch Pine Plank.

The right is reserved to assign less than the whole quantity of each kind of Timber to any one bidder, and offers will be received for any portion of either kind. Proposals to be endersed, "Proposals for Timber, for Dry Dock, Brooklyn."

Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Jan. 3d, 1842. ROBERT C. WETMORE, N Agentavy. je 3tawtA1

HOBE'S PATENT METALLIC SLIDE EXTENSION DINING TABLES.—These Tables are decidedly superior to all other Extension Diming Tables that have ever been made, and are therefore recommended to public attention. The difficulty attendis g those of former construction in opening and shutting is well known, and has done much to limit their use; but all these difficulties have been remodied in the Patent Tables, as the slides herein used have metallic connections of a particular construction, and are not liable to run heavy on account of the alternate swelling and shrinking of the wood, in damp or dry weather. These Tables always run easy, whether they be placed in the hottest parlor, where the wood frequently warps, or in a damp place, and are therefore to be recommended also for the use of steamboats; they are besides a more splendid and more durable article than any before manufactured-are made in all desirable forms and patterns, and of any

iougth required.

The public is respectfully invited to call at the Wareroom of the subscriber, No. 140 Grand, corner of Edustreet, in the new large building of the New-York Public C. F. HOBE, Patentee.

TO THE AFFERCTED .- THOMAS WM HARPER'S Cough Remedy, the best medicine extant for any disease of the lungs. One bettle will give sure relief. Has been in use now 12 years, which is a proof of its good qualities. Price one shilling per bottle. Sold at the office, 57\frac{1}{2} Bowery, and the agents throughout the city. j15 3meod

THO LAWYERS, EXECUTORS TRUS 1 TEES, &c. The undersigned attends to the arrangement of ACCOUNTS of every description, and will undertake the adjustment of such as have been neglected or loosely kept. Having the advantage of ample experience, he respectfully offers his assistance to Men of Business, either in the settlement of complicated affairs of partnerships, &c. or in suggesting the most simple, con-cise and approved forms for the management of their sc-

THOMAS JONES, Accountant, 183 Broadway. References-Jno. Haggerty & Sons, 169 Pearl-street, A. Bininger & Co. 141 Broadway.

W. H. Priest, Accountant, With Austen, Wilmerding & Co. H Schaper, with Prime, Ward & King, S. H. Pierson, with A. Tappan & Co. H S Whittemore.

With Cutter, Bulkley, Merritt & Co. TWO SELVER MEDALS AND 7 DE-PLOMAS have been awarded to John Ludmark, 88 Chatham-street, for the best Cologne and Perfumery. For 9 years he has been engaged in the manufacti re of Per funery in this city, and until the present time he has not presented nimed! before the public in the advertising columns of any paper, but now sustained by the decision of eminent judges of Perfumery, given at the Fairs held in this City and Boston, he feels authorized in saying to those who want any article in his line, that at 88 Chatham street they may find a superior quality, at moderate prices. Remember the number is \$5, formerly entrance

L common Sore Throat, or Quinzy Sore Throat-You can obtain an article which will make a perfect curs in a few hours. Sold only at 574 Bowery. BOYD'S SLEACHING POWDER. D 100 casks Boyd's celebrated Blezeling Powder, just received and for sale by well say to BROOKS St. Liberty.

to Chatham Charel.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY offer for sale at 120 Chatham st. New-York, the cheapest and most genuine teas in the world, in any quantity not less than 4 ounces. If any articles purchased at their establishment should not give full satisfaction, it is requested that they be brought back, when the money will be re-

TAMES G. MOFFETT. 121 Prince-street, near Wooster would particularly call the attention of Hardware Dealers and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesule and retail, of all thicknerses, and warrants it equal to say, sithar Porcipa or De-

NEW FALL GOODS.—ALFRED SMITH Merchant Tailor, No. 136 Fulton-st. would invite his friends and the public to call and examine his stock of new Full Goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings suited to the full trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon their being fulfilled in the most satisactory manner. Terms moderate-Cash on delivery, s2 tf

LOOK AT THIS !-The cry of hard times and ids trade is in the mouth of almost every one. Now the remedy for this is, take care of your pence well-every exclaims we must have wearing apparel-well, s do, but go to Scott & Bell's store, No. 232 Spring street, where they sell goods for lew prices: colored and white speci Cotton I cent each; Linen Tape I cent a piece; Wadding one cest a sheet; Cotton Balls three for one cent; infant's Socks three cents; men's Socks, ten cents; Woolen Hose one shilling a pair; beautiful Towels with red borders, for one shilling each ; good wide white Table Diaper one shilling a yard: Fisnnel, 1s. 3d.; Woolen Plaid for children, 1s. 9d; a large assortment of Silks, velots and plain, 4s.; Satinetts and Cassimeres, Cloths and Beaverteens, Shawls, large and small; ladies' fine and good black Silk Hose, 4s 3d; Ribbons and Lace, very cheap; Pantaloots, Shirts and Drawers, very cheap; Table Covers, large, for 6s.; Calicoes and Muslin, cheap; Ladies' Collars, nine cents; and almost every article i the line of Dry Goods, cheap, as above speand look for yourselves. SCOTT & BELL.

GRAPE VINE PRUNING.—Grape
Vines pruned in the best manner, at much below
the usual price. Orders left at the Garden, No. 30
east 17th street, immediately east of 4th Avenue and Union east 17th street, immediately east of 4th Avenue and Union Square, or at the store of Mr. R. Fraser, 459 Broadway, will pe punctually attended to.

ROLLED AND PLATERS BRASS A FIRST RATE article of Rolled and Platers Brass, can always to found at JAMES G. MOFFET, 121 Prince street, near Wooster, at the lowest market prices. Likewise a very superior article of Cooper's Brass. 122 tf

COLT'S TRIAL.

Ninth Day .- Reported for The Tribune.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER. PRIDAY, January 28, 1842. Before Judge KENT, and Aldermen Punny and LEE-

The Court came in at a few minutes past 10, and the summing up for the Prosecution was commenced by

JAMES M. SMITH, Jr. Esq.—He commenced by some appropriate remarks upon the sympathy which must arise within the breast of every man towards the unhappy prisoner at the bar. He did not assume to be free from them, and would be the last man to check their natural flow. He scouted the charge that any improper methods had been employed by the Prosecution to fasten the charge of murder upon the prisoner. It was the solemn duty of the Counsel for the People to omit no efforts: to spare no exertions to aid the cause of Justice. Should be neglect to do this; should be not follow up the matter with all the ability and diligence he could command, the rights of the Peoole would be neglected, the cause of Justice would receive a fatal wound, and Murder might stalk unreproved through our public streets. It was no part of the duty of Jurors, he said, to exercise Mercy: t is Justice they are sworn to administer and for that they must be held responsible.

The case has been greatly narrowed down by the admissions of the opposing Counsel. For many days we had labored to establish by a chain of circumstances what the prisoner's Counsel, who had October as may be required by the Navy Agest, he giving | fought the way inch by inch, now declare he never meant to dispute. Why this paltering with the patience of the Court and Jury; why consume their ime in a trial of nine days, which, had this admission been made at first, would have occupied but one or two? The question has now become, not whether the prisoner did kill Samuel Adams, but whether he was guilty of murder; and he said he should contend that if there was at the time the act was committed, the intent to produce death, the crime must be murder. He then went on to define the distinctions between express and implied malice, saying that he should maintain that this act was no less than murder, because the existence of implied malice could easily be inferred from the facts established in evidence. He held it to be by no means impossible, or even

unparalleled, that this murder should have been committed for the sake of robbing the murdered man. The case of Peter Robinson was referred to as a fair precedent, and the character of the individual was declared good ground for inferring a motive. The calmness and lack of feeling the prisoner has displayed throughout the trial was cited as strongly against him. He had shown far less emotion, said Mr. Smith, than his counsel. and there was not a man in Court who shuddered less than the prisoner when the bloody relics of his terrible deed were held up to his view. The exposed situation of the room where this deed was committed was held to be a strong ground for beheving that it was premeditated; for it was so very pen that no one would suspect or for a moment believe that such an act had been perpetrated arriving at a just conclusion in this matter. here. The manner in which the first was treated by the Police was sufficient to show that this was true. The borrowing of the saw the lay previous, the locking of the door during its ise, and the unusual reply of Colt to the man who came to borrow it, were cited as proofs of the unhallowed use to which it was appropriated. The possession of the awning, and the neglect to prove when the nails were purchased, were also remarked as proving an intent. No evidence had been brought forward, Mr. Smith said, to prove that the dead body of Mr. Adams was not rebbed. The bundle of clothes, not identified as those of Adams, were held to have been thrown into the sink after its first examination, for the express purpose of making out the case, though he acquitted the counsel of any share in this design.

It has been proved, too, that Adams had a pocket book in which he was in the habit of carrying money; and from the fact that he refused \$85 for his watch the day before, proves that he was not in lack of maney. Now why was not this pocketbook, with its contents, found in the sink !- And more than this: the gold watch, known to have belonged to Adams, was found in Colt's possession.

It Colt's statement that he went to the City Hotel at about dusk and spoke to his brother were founded in truth, why should so important a matter as this, contradicting directly the testimony of Wheeler, Seignette and Delnoce, who declare that no one left the room till 10 o'clock, be passed over in si lence in the evidence? Why was not that brother called to testify to so material a point? Mr. Smith said it was wholly unnecessary for him to say that the statement of Colt was not evidence; but it night be used against him, though it could not in is favor. There too was the statement that he fired a man to take a box down stairs, directly contradicted by undoubted testimony. Why then not say in this 'confession' that he took the box down himself? Because then the mark upon his shoulder would have been accounted for, and to do case would have been precisely the same as if the this was no part of his purpose. Even granting, then, that this was legal evidence, it is utterly disproved by its own discrepancies. It is shown to have been get up for the mere purpose of exciting the passions and the sympathies of the Jury. The remarkable coincidence between the successive delays of the Kalamazoo and the successive renewals by Colt of the lease of his room was noted as proving intent, and the declaration of Celt, made a few days afterward, that Adams had always treated him kindly, was cited as giving the lie to the opposing evidence sought to be introduced by the defence.

The subsequent merriment of the prisoner in the very room where he shed the blood of his victim was adduced in illustration of his cold and heart-RICH SILK AND SATIN SCARFS and Cravat less character. The discrepancies in Miss Hen-shaw's testimony relative to the watch and between that and Colt's statement relative to the time of his going to bed were noticed and the general character of the witness remarked as Impeaching her

Her testimony at the very best could be no better than that of a wife; and this is most rightfully excluded by the law. Her evidence, then as to the mark upon his neck was to be rejected. Judging from Colt's own statement it was held to be impossible that this mark should have been inflicted in the alleged scuffle.

The testimony of Wheeler was next examined and shown to be, not only consistent with itself in every particular, but with that of Seignette and the others, and as showing the impressions which would naturally have been made upon the mind of every one under similar circumstances, and as fully, fearfully justified by the result. The very slight variations as to time, were held to be of no account. The first noise heard was most mysterious, and no one but Colt could tell from what it arose; but this was quite immaterial. But the fact that no other sound was heard except the fall, was most assential and of the highest moment. Had such a quarrel as is alleged taken place, it would most assuredly have been heard in the adjoining

But even granting that the facts stated by Colt as to the words that passed between them, did actually take place; it was still held by Mr. Smith that it was nevertheless murder. It makes no proper to ask it he had any triend at the time be difference whether the intent to kill be entertained came to this city. Suppose he had none; how be done. Colt never could have raised his arm as he did to strike the blow without knowing that it must have been fatal.

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The testimony of the physicians was cited as contradicting the statement that after the first blow the grasp of Adems upon Colt's throat could have acter of Adams was noted as contradicting Colt's statement.

Various precedents were cited to define accurmalice both expressed and implied. Taking into consideration all the facts and all the circumstances. however trivial, connected with this matter, Mr. Smith said the Jury must weigh them accurately and impartially, must consider the characters of the two men, and every thing which ought in the remotest degree to affect their decision, and then give a calm, true and unprejudiced verdict. The fact that Colt had kept the relics of his departed weight in his favor. Every man, no matter how debased, must cherish a love for her who bore him: her name is the last word of the Pirate at the yardhim than this very fact, that this relic-which and veneration by every man of common humanitv; which would have been kept by him in the most retired and secret places where he buried his dearest treasure-should have been thrown by the prisoner into the receptacle for his cast-off clothing. and been placed side by side with the box in which he entombed the victim of his deadly hate. Mr Smith urged upon the Jury that they could not exercise the attribute of Mercy as they had been asked to do, without violating their ouths; and he called upon them to discharge their whole duty to themselves and their Country as the guardians of Public Order and Public Virtue.

Mr. Smith closed his remarks at half past 12.

DUDLEY SELDEN, Esq next addressed the Jury in behalf of the prisoner. He began by alluding to the relation between the Court and the Jury as enabling the latter to pass with more accuracy up- this take place? Was either down? Not Adams on the rules of Law, as well as the evidences of fact. But he rejoiced that the ultimate resort lay wholly with the Jury. It would be unsafe to clothe any man year after year with the power of dispos- the ordinary operations of the mind. Not a groun ing of life, and all its various interests. The rules of Law he held to be clear and easily understood by all; the various constructions depending upon the different characters of the minds who sought to construe them.

must depend upon the constitution of the minds of the Jury. If they had been led, by any circumstances, to look upon the dark side of human life there was much in this case which would lead them to judge harshly of his client. But if they were otherwise disposed, if the

In construing the facts of this case, too much

course of their lives had been peaceful and in inno cence, if they were not disposed to judge severely of their fellows, they would have no difficulty in In entering upon the subject Mr. Selden w

to make some general remarks upon the character of evidence, and to point out how much it depend ed upon the particular complexion of the witness's views and the circumstances under which he was placed.

this case is, that between the act of killing and the act of concealment. With regard to the two, very different species of evidence are to have weight .-In coming to the consideration of the concealment we first inquire what is its object and purpose. It gard to this should not bear greatly upon the act itself. The mode and manner of the concealment have nothing to do with the case except so far as it is evidence of the character of the party. The fact of concealment is evidence so far as this-that an honest action is never sought to be hidden, while a dishonest one might and probably would. On this ground alone is it admitted as evidence.

Starting upon this principle, Mr. Selden proposed to follow it out. The prisoner at the bar has committed an act bearing on its face the evidence of wrong, and in examining the transaction he finds himself deprived of all means of explaining it. In such a case, the act of concealment amounts to nothing, for he is utterly deprived of the power of making a defence of the act; and this he wished to lay down as the general principle of the law. The same mode of contentment would be resorted to if the act were not criminal as if it you may have seen how infinitely the muscular acwere, provided in the former case the person by tion is increased under certain circumstances. deprived of the power of showing that it is not an act of guilt. This rule Mr. Selden pressed with great force and eloquence upon the Court and Jury

In applying it, he said the death of Adams had been caused, and the person who caused it was deprived of the means of showing that it was one an act of guit. The righted of concealment in this act had been criminal.

Even adopting the suggestions of the Public Prosecutor that the death was caused by a pistol, and that the frontal bone : a broken in to disfigure the body for purposes of concealment; still Mr. Selden held it would be no evidence of guilt in the prisoner at the bar. Is was to be regarded as any other mode of concealment. But this suggestion Mr. Selden was by no means disposed to adopt nor yet the still more horrible belief that it was an act showing merely the brutal character of the man who could thus mangle the body of his victim. He was disposed to regard these wounds as connected with the death-and as the last inflicted upon the body of Adams. Regarding it as a mode of concealment it was to be regarded as an act of consummate folly, too glaring to a cribe to a man of the prisoner's mind. The head is the last portion of the human body resorted to for purposes of identification

In the light of the principle he had first ad vanced, Mr. Selden went on to review all the other methods of concealment. Adams had fallen anat that instant Wheeler and Seignette were about to ascertain the cause of the fall. Not a sound we heard nor a groan uttered-all was silence. When was the prisoner then? According to the test mony, he was overhanging the dead body of h victim. Was he doing any thing? We have t evidence concerning this except the slight observtions made by Wheeler. At that moment Adan was dead. Whose senses do you believe were the most acute-those of Wheeler or the prisoner: the bar! No one can doubt who would be mointent upon what was passing.

This took place at half past 3, and the room wi watched till half past 9, and yet all was still. T what were the thoughts of Colt directed during a that fearful time? Was he not operated upon b the strongest human passions? Do you not be lieve that he too watched with super-human anx ety the movements of those hovering about hi door! Do you believe this gliding around his door-this turning away the slide-this going up and bringing the keeper to his door, Mr. Colt did

not perfectly understand? It he knew, then what were his sensations! Did he not know that evidences of the most consummate cowardice on the part of those around were exhibited? No one, with all their suspicions tried to ester. This whole affair would be calculated utterly to prostrate buman courage and to show my client the desolation of his forlarn condition. The prisoner looked around and saw that the

only link between his office and his family was his efficit connection with one who was not his wife. tie saw nothing to support him. The very infamy in which he was living was calculated to suggest the purpose of concealment. He had no one on whom he might hope to rely in the bour of trial He must have thought that there was nothing on which he could fall back for support, either in relation or character. He had attempted business and had been repeatedly prostrated. So desolete was his condition that the Public Prosecution thought one day, one hour, or one second before the deed much more dread must have be a his rhoughts on that rains night in his little room beside the dead body of his victim! Was he in a condition to throw open his door and ask the scrutiny of Ju-

tice ! But besides, every undertaking in which he had engaged had plunged him deeper in misfortune. tightened as alleged. The well-established char- Was not this calculated to deepen the intensity of his feelings? I say, and I believe it, that there is scarcely a man who, under these circumstances, would not have felt that his safety rested in the ately what was meant by the crime of murder; and concealment of his deed. Whether his conduct authorities were again quoted to show what was was wise is of little moment; the only essentipoint is, whether the prisoner has done that which other men might have dose under similar circum-

But he did adopt a plan to conceal the act, and put it in process of accomplishment. What is first to be done? Poor Adams is dead, and his body at my door; I am to answer the consequence, or conceal the fact.' He was compelled to resort to the means within his power; had he gone withmother as a sacred treasure, was regarded as of no out, this fact would have cheated him of his purpose. Yet the means he did adopt are of no im portance, unless you can show that they were provided for the purpose. The box was in his room; arm, and the culprit under the gallows. But, said and unsuited as it was, it was still the only means Mr. Smith, I would ask no better evidence against of concealment within his power. So with the panyass. The whole operation of putting the body would have been cherisped with feelings of awe into the box can scarcely be considered as connected with the offence. It can only be important as

affecting his general character. After the victim was placed within the box, he was still exposed to detection as he was before. The box must be removed. What course must be taken! Without witnesses and detection, he could not have buried it; he could not s. fely have set it affoat. He resorted to the plan he adopted; and so far as relates to the administration of justice, it ended-as I am glad it did-in the detection of the deed. It teaches the moral, that human life can never be taken with impunity-that neither time nor change can conceal the deed.

These matters, then, furnish nothing that can at all bear on the offence charged.

Let me next direct your attention to the conflict which probably took place-I mean at the moment when the two were in close encounter. How did surely, and it is certain that at the time his death was completed he was standing erect upon his feet. When he fell, he fell dead; else the testimony of Wheeler cannot be reconciled with any of was uttered nor a murmur escaped the room. The finding of the spots of blood upon the wall at some distance from the base was cited as proving that Adams stood erect and in his full vigor at the time he met his death. It was no struggle in which one man gradually met the floor; but the fall resulted from a blow given upon the deceased while the two were standing face to face. That they were thus standing is proved by the position of the

If the blow was struck while the two men were n that position, the next thing to be considered is he virmal pasition of the parties. The conflict took place near the west wall and near the table. Both were standing. There was no outery. Let me assume that Colt had Adams by the throat; then Adams could not cry out and Cult need not. But suppose again that Adams had Colt by the throat Colt could not exclaim and Adams need not; so that in either case no human voice could be heard. And one of these two, I maintain, was the true condition of the case. Unless you mean to make him him out a madman, you cannot suppose that he The first distinction necessary to be observed in had Adams by the throat for then there would have been no call for further contest. But if Adams had Colt by the throat, Colt could not cry and

must resort to some means of self-defence. Now the hatchet I saw would naturally have been found on the table. And on this hypothesis is evidently personal safety, and the facts with re- and supposing that Colt had seized the hatchet to defend himself, then I say there is no guilt to be charged upon the prisoner, and all that can be ascribed to him is the act of folly-if thus you choose to call it-shown in his concealment.

Now as to the collateral circumstances. If Colt did not stand between Adams and the hatchet so that Adams could not see the batchet, if Adams had seen that act, do you suppose there would have been no outcry? I cannot conceive it possible .-Look new at the result of the first blow: suppose that it had suffered the muscular power of Adams to remain. Colt would then not only have borne the force of Adams's hand upon his neck but of the whole weight of his body also. And this might have been the case even if the power of crying out was suspended. Now it is in proof that all these blows might have been isflicted and still the power of the man for an instant remain. Now some of

I have seen the powerless female, under the influence of convulsive action, able to resist the most powerful exertion. It is part of the history of the uel that resulted in the death of Hamilton that he leaped from the ground on receiving the mortal wound, with an energy never before equaled. Austoo, situr receiving the mortal shot of Selfridge, advage of and struck into several blows and then

upon the first blow the muscular power of Advisor was increased; the effect would be to increase the necessity of vigorous exertion. The head of Adams ould have fallen back and Colt have been at the instant under the neccessity of inflicting blow after blow apon his exposed features. The blovs would have been continued and yet the man not know the ruin he had spread around him, and scarcely a moment would have elepsed between the first and

Now I say that there is no other theory than this which I have assumed which can be made to tally with the facts developed by the evidence on this

Having now disposed of the circumstances of the conflict and the concealment, I will call your attention to the testimony concerning the pistol. We were told by the Public Prosecutor that on no other ground could be account for the wound in the back of the head. And in following up the suggestion the counsel for the prosecution found enough to show that my client knew fully the use of that instrument, and of its power. that testimony, and putting in connection with it, the fact that he had one of these pistols, do you suppose he would have deliberately plotted the murder of his victim with the hatchet? Would he have resorted to this horrid act of butchery when so easy means of accomplishing his object

were within his reach? I might adduce this also as showing with what castion and care circumstantial evidence should be relied on in a Court of Justice. What would have been the situation of my client at the conclusion of the restimony of Delaforest had not the inventor of the arms been present?

I will now pass to the important consideration as to motive. If the theory I have stated is consistent with the motives of the prisoner's previous conduct, then I say it is substantiated by that coincidence. Now I say that the Public Prosecutor conceived the horrid thought that the box had been